Heard Ridder & Davis

The Wilmington Post.

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Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina on Wednesday last. We publish below his inaugrual address, in full, we do this because in our opinion it is worth a careful pursual by our subscribers. If Governor Jarvis, carries out in full the promises that he has made in this address, he will make the best Governor North Carolina has had in the past thirty years, and his re-election to the office will be almost certain.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A time honored custom requires that I should, on assuming the duties of Chief Executive of the State, give some expression of my views on public affairs. In yielding to this custom to-day, I shall be as brief as the subjects upon which I shall touch will permit. As I am simply filling out the term of an administration which was begun and continued so well, it will not be my purpose to address a General Assembly formally, which is in possession of so exhaustive a message from my predecessor. Yet, as I speak to-day at their request, and by their courtesy, as well as in accord with my own inclinations, I will make some suggestions intended for their special consideration.

Government has its blessings and its burdens. Good laws properly administered constitute its blessings. The taxation necessary to its support, its burdens. How to make its blessings as great, and its burdens as small as possible, should be the earnest, constant study of all to whom the people have committed their interests, either as makers or ministers of the law. This study should embrace the substance as well as the shadow, and if it is as searching as it should be, it will not disdain to look carefully after the little matters. In fact, the little things should receive the special care and attention of the public official. It is here in my opinion, that those who really wish to practice economy and lighten the burdens of the people, can be most successful. And yet, because of their seeming unimportance, these little amounts are so often overlooked or indifferently examined. It is too often said, what is a hundred dollars to a great government like the United States or ten dollars to a great State like North Carolina or a dollar to a great county like ——, and yet it is the aggregate of these very items that swell the disbursement accounts of these governments to their millions, their hundreds of thousands and their thousands. The time was when in making contracts for the government the agent exercised the same care and economy as if he was spending his own money. Then we had true economy and the burdens of the people were light. Now with some it has become unfashionable to stand on a few dollars and undignified to look after these little things and the man who attempts it is by some called penurious and laughed at as an old fogy.

The people are as much interested in how their agents perform their duties as they are in what they pay them. And the retrencher, whose purpose it is to serve the people and not to make a little cheap notoriety of himself, will devote himself earnestly and impartially to the work of publishing to the people how the public official does his work as well as what he is paid. If he is found to be faithful in the performance of all his duties, cautious and prudent in his contracts and always on the lookout to save every dollar for the people he possibly can the people ought to know it. On the other hand if he is found wasteful or extravagant or negligent or corrupt or in any way unfit or unfaithful it ought to be known and published. For after all this question of practical retrenchment and economy rests with the people. They choose the officials. Upon their choice turns the whole question. If they choose proper men they secure practical economy. Therefore it is that the people are entitled to know the whole truth—what a man does as well as what he gets—so that when they come to make their choice of public servants they may act knowingly.

The public mind has recently become greatly excited upon this question of retrenchment. It is no new question with me. I have been laboring for it for ten years. I have studied, talked for it and practiced it. Under its banners I have called the people to rally. I have worshipped at its shrine and I believe it is for my devotion to its cause—for it is the people's cause—that I am to-day so richly rewarded. It will always be one of the cardinal principles of my political creed, and must be of any political party with which I act. But I want the substance and not the shadow—the genuine and not the false.

I cannot and will not yield to this cry of false economy that stops the wheels of progress, undoes what has been done to help the farmers and cripples the efforts of the State to educate the rising generation. There are great interests upon which depend the future greatness and glory of the State. A wise statesmanship in my opinion demands that there shall be no decrease in the appropriations for the Normal and Common schools. It would be unwise to strike down the Department of Agriculture or to paralyze its energies. This Department was created but two years ago. It was the first organized effort by the State to foster and aid the great agricultural interest. That its workings should as yet be imperfect and its benefits but dimly seen is not surprising. But when the plan of its operations is better matured and the farmers have taken hold of it more cordially, I hope to see great benefits flow from it to the farming interests of the State upon which rests every other interest. I speak of these matters because they have already been attacked by this cry of false economy.

The property of the State is taxed to support the State government and for the support of the county governments. The whole amount of tax collected from the property for State purposes, including the tax for the support of the Asylums for the Insane, for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind, and the Penitentiary, was as shown by the last Auditor's report last year $484,732 45. The aggregate amount of tax collected from the same property as shown by the same report to support the several county governments proper was $1,024,459 39. Add to this the county tax for school purposes $327,143,04, and we have $1,351 602,43 tax collected for county purposes. There was $917,369.98 more collected for county purposes than for State purposes. The people pay annually nearly a million of dollars more to the counties than to the State. Their burdens imposed by the counties are three times greater than those imposed by the State. Where the burden is heaviest is the place where the burdened most need help. But the relief given here cannot be so easily shown to the relieved, and hence this broad field for retrenchment is, I fear, too much neglected. And yet a dollar saved here is worth just as much to the people as if it could be demonstrated—shown by palpable facts.

One of the chief items of expense in these county governments is the administration of the criminal law. The witness tickets and officers' costs paid by the counties embrace small amounts but the aggregate is great. I will here make three suggestions by which I think money may be saved to the tax payer without any detriment to the public good: First, By simplifying the forms of all bills of indictment. How often is it the case that a solicitor in the hurry and pressure of the court fails to put in his bill a "not," a "said," or an "aforesaid" with which our bills of indictment bristle so frightfully. Witnesses are subpœned and attend from court to court—officers' fees and costs accumulate—and when the trial is had the bill is quashed or judgment arrested. The result is a guilty man escapes and the county has a big bill of costs to pay.

We need a statute which enacts, "That every bill of indictment which charges in words sufficiently clear without regard to form the offence for which the defendant is to be tried so that he can know the charge he is to meet, shall be held by the courts to be good." Second, By giving justices of the peace power to try and determine certain petty cases upon proper complaint so as to largely reduce our crowded State docket. But it ought to be expressly forbidden for the county to pay any costs incurred in any trial before any justice of the peace where he takes final jurisdiction. Third, By making it mandatory by statute, that, in a certain class of cases, the solicitor shall not send a bill of indictment before the grand jury without endorsing thereon a prosecutor and that the judge shall have the power in all cases and at any time before judgment to direct the solicitor so to do.

The tendency of legislation in this state since the war has been to create a large number of mere statutory offences to protect private rights which were formerly redressed by civil suits. Injury to real estate, injury to personal property, injury to live stock entering upon lands after being forbidden to do so, removing or destroying mortgaged property, removing crop by tenants before rents and charges are paid and the like, are some of them. The public is not interested in this class of cases and the counties ought not to have the cost to pay. Then too, when a man resorts to the criminal law, as is often the case, to harass and annoy his neighbor, and it so appears to the court, the taxpayer ought to be protected against the costs in such cases.

I think these modifications in our system of administering the criminal law coupled with a rigid scrutiny of every bill of costs to be paid by the county before it is allowed, will save to the tax payers an average of one thousand dollars to the county per annum. In some counties it will be more, in many less. If I am correct, this will give a net saving to the people of $94,000 every year. But if I am too high in my estimate, and it shall be reduced one-half, then it will amount to $47,000.

This question of costs paid by the counties in proceedings in criminal cases is of much more importance than one who has never investigated the subject is likely to suppose. But add to this the $115,000 paid annually for the maintenance and custody of the convicts, and one may well say "the crime of the country is eating up the property of the country." The subject is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the tax payer and the retrencher.

It is the part of wisdom and sound economy to make this crime contribute as much as possible to develope and increase the value of that property which it so heavily taxes. And for one I desire the declaration to go forth now to all men that they will find it to their interest, as well as their comfort, to live by honest toil and labor. The man who commits crime expecting to live in idleness while in the custody of the law will, so far as I am concerned, find he has made a great mistake. If he never knew what hard work was the state will teach. I have no patience with crime or idleness, and a provision of law to hire out, by county authorities, persons who commit crime and will not voluntarily work to pay for it, will, in my opinion, tend to lessen crime and relieve the burdens that rest upon honest men.

We have already accomplished enough with this convict labor to teach us that if properly used we can make it an important factor in developing the wealth and resources of the state. With it we have slowly but steadily climbed the mountain side, filling here an immense gorge and there making a huge excavation till a splendid passway has been made for the locomotive, where but a few years ago the way was impassable for man or beast. With it we have removed barriers that rose up in our way mountain high, and which they were too high to be scaled we bored through them. With it the engineer, passing under the very backbone of the mighty Blue Ridge, will, in a few days, appear on the western slope to make glad the hearts of those whose hopes have so long been deferred.

In addition to this great work, which I wish to see pushed forward as rapidly as possible, there are other enterprises for the development of the wealth of the state in which this labor may be beneficiall employed. The railroad from Fayetteville to Egypt, in which she has a large interest, claims our attention. The state's interest in this road should be secured, and then the road with the convict labor extended up the fertile valley of the Yadkin into the rich mineral deposits of the north-west. When this is completed the force may be withdrawn and with it extend the road from Fayetteville to Wilmington—thus giving railroad facilities to a large portion of our people, and greatly increasing the wealth and prosperity of the sections through which it passes. There are several short lines of projected railway on which this labor may be profitably employed. Thousands of acres of lands in the eastern counties through which the navigator now wings his weary flight, but need the canals, which can be cheaply constructed by this labor, to make them contribute rich harvests to their owners, and much to the aggregate wealth of the state.

But in the employment of this labor there are certain principles of business and state policy that ought to be observed. It ought to be farmed out where it will be kept actually at work, and never allowed to be idle. The great works upon which it is most likely to be employed will not be completed in years to come. In our impoverished condition the process of construction and development will necessarily be slow. What we do now ought to be so done that those who are to direct and control years hence may wisely build upon the foundation laid by us. But above all, it ought to be used to enrich North Carolina, to build up her cities and towns and to make more valuable her lands by constructing lines of travel and ways of transportation which tend in that direction, and which conserve a North Carolina Policy and a North Carolina System.

I very much doubt if these ends can best be obtained by farming out the convicts by legislative enactments. When it is done in this way there is no power to change it till the legislature meets again, although there may be manifest reasons why there should be a change. A better plan, it seem to me, is organize a Board of Internal Improvements, which may be composed of certain state officers and certain members of the now existing Boards, which may be done without any extra costs to the state. Give this Board sole power to farm out the convicts for the best interest of the state, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. Such a Board will be free from local influences, and I have no doubt, can make better contracts for the state than are secured by the present system. This Board can also hear and determine all complaints as to treatment of convicts or alleged failure in compliance with the terms of the contract.

A common interest, and a common patriotism require every citizen of the state to contribute all he can to the development of her resources and the increase of her wealth. Did I say a common interest? Yes. It can be demonstrated upon the simplest principles of political economy that the farmer in Currituck is pecuniarily interested in an increase in the value of lands of Cherokee. The poorest taxpayer in Buncombe is interested in seeing Raleigh grow to be a great and wealthy city; Raleigh in seeing Beaufort and Wilmington put on a new era of prosperity, and all in seeing Charlotte maintain her steady step to wealth; and what is true of these sections is true of every section and its people. The taxable property of the state, as shown by the last report of the Auditor, is $146,370,493. To raise a enough money from this property for state purposes requires a tax of twenty-nine and two thirds cents on each hundred dollars worth of property. Now suppose, by constructing highways that lead to our own cities and towns, by encouraging our own people in their efforts to develope the manufacturing interest of the state, by fostering our own trade and commerce and by a just and equal system of valuation, we could in a few years double the taxable value of the property of the state and it may be done. It is not perfectly clear that any one individual no matter in what section he resides, would only have to pay half as much tax on the same property then as now, for as you increase the value of the property to be taxed, the amount of money to be raised remaining the same, you decrease in like proportion the amount each hundred dollars worth of that property has to pay.

But this common interest and common patriotism not only require the construction of our lines of communication so that they lead to our own cities and towns, but they require that our people shall patronize them. While I am free to admit that the trade and commerce of the state cannot be controlled by legislation without injury to many of our best citizens, I at the same time insist that if the shipper in Raleigh or Charlotte can get an outlet on our own coast on as good terms as he can by a route that tends to build up cities and towns of other states he is in duty bound to give North Carolina the preference.

So when our people can buy at home as cheaply as they can abroad they ought to encourage their home merchants, their home mechanics, their home manufacturers and every enterprise of their own state. All petty jealousies and rivalries between industries and sections which tend to keep one down because it may outstrip another ought to cease, and as the devoted children of one grand old mother, we ought to labor together to help each other and to make her prosperous and great.

I hope I will pardoned for an allusion to myself on this occasion. In my childhood I read about the Governor of North Carolina and invested him with the highest honors that befall mankind. As I toiled and labored on the little farm by the side of the sea, in noble old Currituck, I wondered if it were possible for me ever to reach that high and exalted position.

The prospect then seemed gloomy, but I said I will try. Guided in all things by the lessons of honesty and integrity taught me by a pious mother and a holy father, aided by devoted and generous friends and favored by a noble and chivalrous people, I have today reached the goal of my youthful ambition, and am about to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office which then seemed so far away out of my reach. Now it is mine by the free gift of the people, but I still think it is an honor of which the greatest and best of men may be proud. Although it comes by indirection and by what some may call accident, I think it none the less great. I am aware of the fact that while this position confers upon me such great distinction it at the same time places upon me grave responsibilities. Now my ambition is to so meet these responsibilities as to merit the approval of the people. To this end all that I have and am shall be unreservedly dedicated. All that I do shall be done with an eye single to the public good and with entire impartiality. The humble and the weak shall have the protection, in all their rights, of the strong arm of the law. The strong and mighty must obey its mandates. And in all things as far as in me lies I will try to so discharge my duties that the people will feel as little as possible their loss of the great man who to day surrenders into my hands the important trust they committed to him.

Words To Boys

I would keep "better hours," if I were a boy again, that is, I would go to bed earlier than most boys do. Nothing gives more mental and bodily vigor than sound rest when properly applied. Sleep is our great replenisher; and if we neglect to take it regularly in childhood, all the worse for us when we grow up. If we go to bed early we ripen; if we sit up late, we decay; and sooner or later we contract a disease called insomnia, allowing it to be permanently fixed upon us, and then we begin to decay, even in youth. Late hours are shawdows from the grave.

If I were a boy again I would practice perseverance oftener, and never give up a thing because it was hard or inconvenient to do it. If we want light we must conquer darkness. When I think of mathematice I blush at the recollection of how often I "gave up" years ago. There is no trait more valuable than a determination to persevere when the right thing is to be accomplished. We are inclined to give up too easily in trying, or unpleasant situations, and the point I would establish with myself, if the choice was again within my grasp, would be never to relinquish my hold on a possible success if mortal strength or brains in my case were adequate to the occasion. That was a capital lesson which a learned Professor taught one of his students in the lecture room after some chemical experiment. The lights had been put out in the hall, and by accident, some small artilce dropped on the floor from the Professor's hand.—The Professor lingered behind, endeavoring to pick it up. "Never mind," said the student; "it is of no consequence to-night whether we find it or no." "That is true," replied the Professor; "but it is of grave consequence to me, as a principal, that I am not foiled in my determination to find it." Perseverance can sometimes equal genius in its results. "There are only two creatures, says the eastern proverb, "who can surmount the pyramids—the eagle and the snail"—*Jas, T, Fields.*

William Lloyd Garrison has received many communications from the South approving his recent letter declaring the South disloyal in spirit and despotic in purpose, and calling for a solid North to meet it by equal solidity. Among these is one from a trustworthy Georgia gentleman, who declares: "The South has been made solid by ruthlessly trampling under foot the most sacred rights of citizenship. Freedom of speech, and the press is not tolerated. The sanctity of the ballot-box is not regarded. Honest elections are unknown. Men are ostracised, exiled, and murdered on account of their political opinions. The mission of the Republican party will not be accomplished until these great wrongs are righted."

Mr. Henry E. Scott, our faithful Representative offered the following bill in the House of Representatives.

A BILL.

H. B. 194, Entitled an act to authorize the commissioners of the several counties in this State to refund special tax.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,

Sec. 1. That the commissioners of the several counties of the state of North Carolina be and the same are hereby authorized, in all cases where the payment of the special tax, known as the privilege tax has been made by merchants or traders in this State since January 1st 1879, repay the same to said merchants or traders.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

House Bill 194, was called from the calendar, and reported on by the committee unfavorably.

REMARKS OF MR. SCOTT ON THE BILL.

MR. SPEAKER: I regret sir, exceedingly that the committee to which this bill was referred, have in their wisdom seen proper to report adversely to the same. And sir, as an act of justice to a large portion of the business men of the State of North Carolina, I ask the passage of the bill.

My reasons sir, for introducing this bill were not partizan. I had received from many of the business men of the city of Wilmington and other sections of this State, letters stating that since January 1st 1879, they had all this unjust special tax. And asking as in reason they well might, that this General Assembly pass an act authorizing the commissioners of the various counties in the state to refund the same, and place them on the same footing, with those who had not paid the tax, and ever relieved by the repeal of the act requiring its payment—an act by the way that should never have found its way on the Statute Books of this state. Now sir justice to all demands the passage of this bill, and if we refuse to pass it we virtually induce taxpayers in our state to be tardy in the payment of their taxes with the hope that they will find relief from legislative enactments. Not only sir, do we do that, but we directly inflict a punishment on the prompt paying taxpayers of our state, and notwithstanding the fact that the Committee recommended that the bill do not pass, I trust there is sufficient sense of justice and of right upon this floor to give the bill the consideration it merits, to authorize the repayment of this tax to those who had paid it prior to the repeal of the act. And may no law so unjust, unequal and unfair ever again find a place on the Statutes of the Old North State.

On motion the bill was tabled, Mr Scott calling the yeas and nays, the full Republican vote recorded against tabling, Democrat vote for tableing, with three or four exceptions.

DEAR POST.—Thus ends another chapter in the unparieled interest of Democracy, in the welfare of the citizens of North Carolina. If all our members were as faithful and so true to the interest of their constituents as Mr. Scott, North Carolina would be blessed.

A WILMINGTON MERCHANT.

A Wife's Faith.

In one of the towns of England there is a beautiful little chapel, and a very touching story is told in connection with it. It was built by an infidel. He had a praying wife, bur he would not listen to her, would not allow her pastor even to take dinner with them, would not look at the Bible, would not allow religion even to be talked of. She made up her mind, seeing she could not influence him by her voice, that every day she would pray to God at twelve o'clock for his salvation. She said nothing to him, but every day at that hour she told the Lord about her husband. At the end of twelve months there was no change in him. But she did not give up. Six months more went past. Her faith began to waver and she said: "Will I have to give him up at last? Perhaps when I am dead He will answer my prayers." When she had got to that point, it seemed just as if God had got her where he wanted her. The man came home to dinner one day. She was in the dining-room waiting for him, but he didn't come in. She waited some time, and finally looked for him all through the house. At last she thought of going into the little room where she had prayed so often. There he was praying at the same bed, with agony, where she had prayed for so many months, asking forgiveness for his sins. And this is a lesson to you wives who have infidel husbands. The Lord saw that woman's faith and answered her prayers.—*Moody's Stories.*

Old Thomas Lord, who raised such a rumpus a year ago by marrying a beautiful and blooming widow, Mrs. Annette Hicks, is lying upon his death bed at his home in New York. His wife is his constant and faithful attendant. Her womanly course should disarm forever her critics, and shame the miserly sons who made the later years of the father full of trouble.

Physicians now admit that, "The shield is nobler than the spear." How much better then to shield the system against bilious attacks, by using Dr. Harter's Liver Pills, than to cure the disease when firmly seated.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

In the Superior Court, before Stacy Van Amringe, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, and Judge of Probate:

E. G. McDaniel, administrator of Duff G. McDaniel, deceased, serving in behalf of himself, and in behalf of F. D. Koonce, Administrator of Ann Koonce deceased, and in behalf of all others, creditors of the late Daniel L. Russell, deceased, who will join in this proceeding and contribute to the expenses thereof,

Against

Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy and Thomas B. Russell, executors of Daniel L. Russell, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL CREDITORS OF THR LATE DANIEL L. RUSSELL, deceased, are hereby notified that the above entitled action will be heard before Stacy VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Judge of Probate of New Hanover County on the 20th day of March, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m. and they are notified to appear before me on or before that day and file evidence of their claims, and make themselves parties thereto, or they will be excluded from all participation in the funds and benefits derived pursuant thereto.

STACY VanAMRIGE.
Clerk of the Superior Court and Judge of Probate New Hanover County.

Feb. 9 4w.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

OF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

5 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts 1

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehosa, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity.

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currents.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, &c., &,, &.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskeys, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdean Whiskey has no equal in the city. Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskeys are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY,

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET.

december 22 tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB 9, 1879.

The complications in regard to the Corbin-Butttler case are increasing. The majority report of the committee will accept substantially that prepared by Senator Cameron of Wisconsin. The minority report will adopt the *res adjudicata* views of Senator Morgan. In the meantime it begins to be uncertain how Senator Conover and Patterson, by whose votes Butler was seated, will now vote on the merits of the case. They voted for Butler on the ground that having Gov. Hampton's certificate of election, he had a clear *prima facie* case. This new doctrine that the seating of a Senator on certificate of the Governor although wrong, precludes all further inquiry, certainly ought not to hold water, Corbin is undoubtedly the legally elected Senator, and the only question now is whether there are votes enough to seat him.

REDPATHE ON LOUISIANA.

Mr. James Redpath is writing a series of letters from Louisiana which present some very curious facts, if they are facts. The following is a specimen:

There is a feeling rapidly spreading, (as I was told by a colored politician,) that the negroes should court the bull-dozer vote in return for his protection. The planters, it is argued, while they are ready enough, in private, to "deprecate" outrages on the blacks, are either afraid to suppress them or practically indifferent to them. The bull-dozer to-day is a fanatical supporter of the "regular" Democratic ticket, and he is a very Saul in his zeal to slay its opponents. It has entered the Machiavelian mind of the negro, at last, that, if he *must* choose between two classes of Democrats, he may as well conciliate the men who have the power to injure him. It is the old theory that has made Devil-worship, for ages, the real religion of all savage races. For the first time in our history, this moss-grown creed is assuming a political semblance.

He then gives the details of the proceedings in Red River parish, where he says the negroes sold out to the "poor whites," and adds:

The Republicans did not vote. In a parish with an overwhelming Republican majority not a solitary Republican ballot was cast. This trick, of course, can only be played once; and a precedent has been established that may yet lead to serious results. For, unless the "respectable citizens," the men of wealth and standing, cease to "deprecate" and learn to suppress outrages, the worst elements of white society will by and by obtain the political supremacy.

In Georgia this peril is already felt. Debarred from voting for Republicans, and indifferent as to factions in the Democratic ranks, the blacks are beginning to sell their votes without scruple to the highest bidder. It is as dangerous in politics as in gambling to be *too* successful.

Here is certainly a novel revelation:

The yellow fever calamity, which opened the flood-gates of Republican generosity in the North, was used by these political reptiles in Louisiana, (who call themselves men of Intelligence and Integrity,) as one means of suppressing the Republican vote, and of thus repaying our generosity to them by depriving our party friends in that State of their constitutional rights, and thereby consolidating the southern power against us in the coming battle for the possession of the National Government that they fought to destroy. In Tensas and in St. Many's the quarantine was rigidly enforced against Republicans who came to register or to hold convention, but it was relaxed whenever the Democrats desired to register or to convene.

"At St. Mary's," said Mr. Newman, the Clerk of the District Court, "the parish was quarantined, so that all the [colored] people could not register, and those who registered could not all of them vote. I know of a considerable number of people living up at Irish Bend who could not come to town and vote on account of the quarantine. They remained at the Franklin poll, but they could not get at their poll. *The quarantine was raised the next day after the election.*"

He says that at Franklin there was a discrepancy between the announced returns and the tally sheet. They put the books in the Recorder's office, which was broken open in the night and they were destroyed.

Next night one of Gov. Nicholl's appointees, pretending to have received a telegraphic dispatch from the State Attorney-General, waited on Mr. Newman and wished to know where the returns that he had saved were deposited. Mr. Newman offered to give him copies of them, but he refused either to show or give up the originals. As he left the house, the Parish Attorney told Mr. Newman that he "would see cause to regret his refusal."

In consequence of these and other threats Mr. Newman did not sleep in his house for the next two weeks. He went home again on the 17th of November, as he supposed that the danger had gone by.

On the 19th, his house was entered, shortly after midnight, by five disguised men, who dragged Mrs. Newman out of bed, and began to fire at him with pistols. He was hit but not hurt. He crept under the bed, seized a shot-gun, and fired at one or two men who were struggling with his wife. The room was dark. As he crept from under the bed, he fired the other barrel of his shot-gun, and then made his escape uninjured, although he was fired at as he ran. One of these unbidden guests was killed. It was the brother of Gov. Nicholls' Parish Attorney. He seems to have been wounded by Mr. Newman's duck-shot, but fatally wounded by a revolver or rifle ball fired by one of his own men.

Mr. Newman left the town and the parish soon afterward, and, like hundreds of other Republicans, guilty of no crime—men of good repute—sober, thrifty, and industrious citizens, he is now a refugee in New-Orleans because he belonged to the party that elected Hayes to the Presidency of the nation and Packard to the Governorship of the State. He can't go back. Home Rulers have "no use," as the Southern phrase is for honest men like Mr. Newman.

Of Mr. Acklen he gives the following refreshing statement:

Before I leave this parish let me call the attention of the Administration to this Congressional district. It is openly said in New Orleans that the Customs-house officials—another name for the Returning Board—kept two opposition candidates in the field in this district in order to insure Mr. Acklen's election by dividing the Republican vote—Hebert, a Republican, and Merchant, a National. Mr Acklen, at the time, was exceedingly unpopular in his district, and was publicly repudiated by men of his own party. The divided opposition elected him. Mr. Acklen, it is said, during the campaign was constantly at the Custom House.

The Piedmont *Press* says of Dr. Norment.

On the Republican side Norment of Robeson is perhaps the most prominent. He is an old member of the House and also of the Senate, and was in the Constitutional Convention of 1868, a man of capacity, and when roused to his work, an opponent not to be dispised.

Gov. Pinchback says that Mr. Jonas, the new Louisiana Senator is a pronounced Bourbon. Mr. Pinchback thinks that the Republicans of Louisiana will be entirely harmonious, and that they will enter upon the next aampaign with some show of success.

Kansas has re elected Mr. Ingalls to the Senate for the next six-year term. He is a staunch and unflinching Republican, and a man of ability.

Under the present law the teachers of schools cannot get their pay till the close of their terms, even if it is six months long. This ought to be modified.

Dr. Tipoo Saib, aged 84, and old hotel keeper in Warrenton, died recently. He was a graduate of a Philadelphia medical School, and had very odd prenomen.

Democratic Extravagance.

The freedom and liberality with which the so-called public servants expend public money in the numberless small ways that present themselves is illustrated by the Congressional deputation now in this city. The committee consists of three men, who have been accustomed. no doubt, when at home in their respective rural districts to wait upon themselves. They are selected to come to Chicago, and we note a sudden display of helplessness and the exhibition of an exalted taste that would make their granger friends stare in amazement. They are accompanied by the following retinue of high priced servants.

Mr. Beckham, clerk.
Mr. Terry, deputy sergeant-at arms.
Mr. Hanna, messenger.
Mr. Griffith, another clerk.
Mr. Schooley, ditto.
Mr. Bartlett, short-hand reporter.

How many lesser lights there are in the party we do not know, but these will answer the purpose of the illustration.

Now, what are all of these gentlemen going to do? The answer is not difficult. They will be principally employed in stowing away the eatables at the Palmer House and looking up the sights. Their wages will run from $5 to $10 a day each. Their board at the Palmer will amount to about $30 per day. Their fare and other expenses from Washington to Chicago and return will foot up about $300 more. The incidental expenses of the trip will amount to any sum, from $100 to $500, and this will not include the carriage hire, which will inevitably appear in the bill that will be paid and approved by the disbursing officer of the House. It will be seen, therefore, that a trip of this kind is not a bad thing, either for the clerks or the members. They save their board bills in Washington, live at the public expense, and the good, patient people foot the bills. Not this bill simply, but hundreds of others of a similar character which are constantly being run up in Washington, and which are disgraceful to those who incur and those who approve them.—*Inter Ocean*

The Look Ahead

A Washington correspondent of the Richmond dispatch, of course Democratic, puts forth the following speculations as to the future of the Senate:

The Senate will stand for two years after the 4th of March, 1879—Democrats, 42; Republicans, 34. In 1881 twenty four States elect each one Senator, fourteen of which are now represented by Democrats and ten by Republicans. Eight of the fourteen—viz., Florida, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and Texas—will return Democrats; and eight of the ten—Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Vermont, Nebraska, and Wisconsin—Republicans. Mississippi and California, now represented by Republicans, will send Democrats. So the Senate in 1881 will stand—Democrats, 38, Republicans, 32, with New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, now represented by Democrats, as the battle-ground on which the Republicans will make a most desperate fight. Indiana, even Republicans say, will go Democratic; but if all these States elect Republicans, then there will be a tie.

As the tramps were discharged from the station-house at Tiffin, Ohio, yesterday, one, haggard, pale, and emaciated, was met by a gentleman, a former resident of Baltimore, who recognized him as a son of one of the wealthiest men of that city. The gentleman took him to his home and sent for a physician, who pronounced the young man seriously ill. He refused to give his reason for enduring the hardships of a tramp life, and seemed anxious to get away from friends.

The New Life Saving Stations on our Coast.

We learn through Lt. Walton that the thirteen new life-saving stations on our coast are being completed and crews organized as rapidly as practicable. The prompt effectiveness to be secured by the additional stations was evidenced recently in the wreck of the Norwegian bark "Success" near Body's Island. Although the weather was thick, the vessel was discovered and promptly signalled by patrolman Wescott, of station 14 at Nags Head, who immediately started back to give the alarm, but the Master of the stranded vessel being unaware of the existence of life-saving stations on our coast, landed in his own boats immediately after striking and before any assistance could possibly have been rendered.

However, notwithstanding the unfinished condition of the new stations near by, boats and apparatus from three different stations were promptly on hand and service rendered in the recovery of personal effects of the shipwrecked crew, together with provisions etc.

The bronze life saving gun, recently invented by Lt. Lyle, of the Ordnance Corps U. S. A., which is of minimum weight and giving a maximum range, is being supplied to all the new stations, and communication by telephone is being rapidly established between the stations by Lt. Reade, of the U. S. Signal Corps. In short everything is being done in pursuance of the purpose contemplated in the acts of the last Congress for promoting the efficiency of this most humane branch of the Government service.—*North Carolinian.*

Brazil and its People.

This is the title of a book now appearing in the ninth edition. It contains a great amount of information on all subjects relating to the country. We copy from an exchange an abstract of what the book says on the subject of Brazilian slavery:

On the subject of slavery we get explicit news down to the present year. White immigrants did not begin to arrive from Europe in numbers before 1852. It was a direct consequence of the annihilation of the slave trade in 1851. In 1864 the Emperor freed his slaves, and in 1871 a law was passed for the gradual abolition of slavery. In 1902 slavery ceases by law, but it will die much sooner. To the Visconde de Rio Branco, whose portrait will be found in the book, belongs the honor of introducing the law of 1871. After that date many proprietors followed the example of the Emperor, and gave manumission to their slaves. When freedom is once obtained in Brazil, it may be said in general that no social hindrances, as in the United States, can keep down a person of merit. From Texas to New England the free black man, no matter how gifted, experiences obstacles to his elevation which are insurmountable. Across the line which separates the Union from the possessions of Great Britain, the condition of the African, socially considered, is not much superior. On this point the Anglo-Saxon race differs essentially from the Latin nations. The former may be moved to generous pity for the negro, but will not yield socially. The latter, both in Europe and the two Americas, have always placed merit before color. In Brazil it is estimated that by the emancipation by will, by the purchasing of their own freedom, and by the liberation of what was termed *Africanos livros*, (those captured from slave vessels and apprenticed,) the number of slaves has decreased 1,000,000, so that to-day there are not more than 2,000,000 at the highest calculation. Slavery is now mostly confined to the coast provinces.

Prince Bismark's home policy has often been compared with that of Frederick the Great, but in one point, at least, the great King has a marked advantage over the great Premier. The former, although as arbitrary as any Caliph in the pursuit of his own ends, permitted unlimited freedom of speech, and was fond of saying that "he could do what he pleased and his subjects could say what they pleased." How he would have treated the "seditious utterances" which his imitator is so sternly repressing, two facts may suffice to show. A Berlin book-seller sent to the palace a copy of the most stinging lampoon ever published against Frederick, and asked for his Majesty's instructions. "Do not advertise it offensively," answered the King. "but sell it by all means; I hope it will pay you well." On another occasion, he found a crowd staring at a scurrilous caricature of himself, which had been pasted so high up on the wall that it was not easy to see it distinctly. The King, pushing his way through the startled throng, said to his attendants, "Put it lower down, that they may not have to strain their necks over it." In an instant the obnoxious placard was torn to shreds, and the crowds dispersed with a shout of "Long live Father Fritz."

About 100 of the men who were employed by the Collins of Philadelphia, to work on the Madeira and Mamore railroad in Brazil have returned, in great poverty and distress.

The men say that during the year they received no pay and suffered from exposure and lack of food, and that, sick and disheartened, they were obliged to leave the country. One of the officers of the road was sent forward to Para by Mr. Collins, who stated that he had about $25,000 to divide among returning workmen The men, about 230 in all, were then furnished transportation from San Antonia by rail and boat to Para. At Para they have only $2,700 for all, and no provision had been made for them until they could get passage to the United States. They could only get 90 per cent, for their due-bills on Mr. Collins for the year's work.

A relief society was organized by Messrs. Scott, Pond, and the United States Consul and the destitute men were given one meal a day, and John Roach gave 100 of them passage on the City of Para, and others will come by the next steamer. The workmen speak in discouraging terms of the road. Only six miles of road are constructed and in operation. Twelve miles more of the proposed line have been cleared. The destitute workmen were received at New York by the agents of Mr. Collins and were forwarded to Philadelphia in hour after their arrival.

Educational Interests.

The fifth annual report of President Warren, of Boston Universiry, presented to the corporation Jan. 9, 1879, contains almost starting stasistics in regard to the rapid progress of thought as related to the higher education of women. Inasmuch as record has already been made in "Woman's Kingdom" of Boston and London universities, of "Universities College," Queen's College, and others, hence we pass by his interesting record until we come, to the paragraph relating to King' College: "Earlier in the year King's College, another London institution, and one founded under the most conservative Church of England influences, opened its first course of instruction for women, and almost immediately enrolled 625 female students. Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. His Grace, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Henry Maine, Master of Trinity Hall; Dr. Allen Thompson, President of the British Association, were among the distinguished persons who lent the influence of their presence at the formal opening of the new classes. Later in the year an organized effort was commenced to provide means to enable the College to offer to young women all the advantages hitherto provided for young men.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

"Oxford University has long, and with reason, been looked upon as the last stronghold of Academic conservatism in England. Even here, however funds are being collected for the erection of a woman's Hall, similar to Newnham and Girton, at Cambridge. Both Oxford and Cambridge have accepted the responsibility of participating in the administration of the new University College at Bristol, a strictly and radically co educational institution. Two of the Oxford Colleges, Balliol (founded A. D. 1263) and New College (founded A. D. 1386), even subscribe from their funds toward the support of their young co-educational sister. The administrative Council of this interesting new institution includes Professor Stuart, elected thereto by the University of Cambridge, and James Anthony Froude, F. R. S. Thus in opening a new nineteenth century college for the conferring of liberal education, both the ancient universities and the Privy Council of the kingdom indorse in the most emphatic manner possible the principle and policy of the co-education of the sexes. It is gratifying to know that during the year, the first of its existence, there was an attendance of 400 students, of whom about 'one-half were women.' The spirit of the council has just been freshly illustrated in the announcement of a woman, a Mrs. Mary Paley Marshall, late lecturer at Newnham Hall, Cambridge, as lecturer in University College for the coming year on 'Political Economy.'"

Senator Conkling and the Colored People.

A Letter to the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been deeply moved by the action of the colored citizens and soldiers in New York, significant of their approval of my re election to the Senate.

Great and undeserved as are the honors which the Republicans of our state have generously bestowed on me, the action referred to stands, out among the most gratifying of all the proofs of regard. The confidence in me which you have often expressed, and which I rejoice to know is shared by many colored men, rests in part, at least, in the belief that I am not forgetful of either the services of the colored race or of the sad injustice which it has suffered and still suffers under a flag which should perpetually protect every man of every race in all his rights before the law.

This belief is not mistaken, and I long for the day and for occasions to hasten the day when in America the color of a man's skin will no longer measure his right to a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, or his right to any other privileges which thiee wars have been fought to establish, and which the Constitution of the United States now ordains.

I venture to ask you, one of the wisely-chosen leaders of your people, to make known to the colored men of New York how highly I esteem their good will, and with what pleasure the compliment of the salute they fired the other day was received. Your friend,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

To Rev. Henry Highland Garnet.

A Relic of Abraham Lincoln.

From the Winona (Minn,) Republican Jan. 29.

The state Historical Society celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its existence on last Friday evening—the notable features of the occasion being addresses by Gen. H. H. Sibley and Gen. James H. Baker. The former gentleman congratulated the members of the society on its present vigorous condition, and stated that the library of the society possesses 8,000 bound and nearly 18,000 unbound volumes, many of them very rare, and all valuable. As the workings of the society become more apparent, he said, it will draw larger contributions, bequests, and endowments, and many a rare document inestimable value will find its way into this receptacle that would otherwise be lost to the public. The speaker illustrated his points by holding the original order addressed to him by President Lincoln, while in command of the Minnesota Military District, for the execution of 39 Sioux warriors for participating in the massacre of 1862. He had intended to leave the document as an heirloom to his children, but a sense of duty to the state induced him to present it to the society.

Some of the grandest things which have been achieved were by those whom we thought our inferiors.

The Asiatic Plague.

The fearful epidemic seems to be making its way over eastern Europe and is threatening western Europe, notwithstanding the most determined measures to check it. The most rigid quarantines are established around the infected regions, and in some instances the towns are burned to the ground.

The British *Medical Journal* publishes the following: Russian and German medical journals state that the east of Europe is in a state of great alarm at the progress of what they allege to be the plague, which is rapidly making its way upward toward the north and east of Russia from the Caspian Sea, along the course of the Volga. According to an article dated January 16, published in the *Weiner Medicintsche Wochenschrift*, No. 3, its has reached Nijnicnovgorod.

As far as regards the origin of the disease, it is now ascertained that it was imported by two regiments of Cossacks, who had lately returned from the war in Turkey, and, in spite of strict orders to disinfect everything, probably hid a part of their booty, which, without doubt, contained the germs of the infection. When the disease first showed itself it was rather neglected, and looked upon merely as a variety of typhus fever, and it was not until the mortality began to assume alarming dimension that the local authorities began to feel it to be their duty to do something toward arresting its further progress.

Accordingly a strict quarantine was enforced; but the inhabitants of Astrachan, seized with a panic, hae begun to fly in different directions, scattering on their way germs of the disease, which advanced to the north over the provinces of Samara and Saratoff, and reached Zaritxyn. This last named place ought especially to have been protected, being a very important trading town on the Volga, connected by rail with almost the whole of Russia and through it with the rest of Europe.

Having once passed that place the plague went on spreading till it reached Nijnienovgorod, which is but a few hours distant from Moscow, the center of Russia. It is a curious fact that some of the Russian papers, among others the *Vratschebngga Vedomosti* (medical news), persistently denied the the existence of the disease, and simply treat it as fin ovtbreak of malignant typhus, while the *St. Petersburyer Wochenshrift* and other papers openly speak of it as the plague.

Both Dr. Zolekauer and Professor Botkin have declared the disease to be really the plague in its worst form. They have drawn this conclusion from the extraordinary mortality (90 per cent.) the rapid spreading of the disease, and the very few cases of recovery if any, which have come under their notice. The *St. Petersburger Medicinische Wochenschrift* of December 30 (Jan. 11), merely gives a short notice on the disease, stating that although the government persists in calling it epidemic, it can no lonner be doubted, from the tenor of its communications to the official papers, that it is the plague.

MORE ABOUT THE PLAGUE.

St. Petersburg, Feb 2.—The Czar has approved the summary measures resolved upon by the committee of Ministers for stopping the plague. Three more cases of the plague have been reported at Selitreno since those reported yesterday. The doctors, however, state that the plague at selitreno is confined to four peasant families, who herded together. All remedies have proved unavailing. The local sanitary commission of Moscow have decided on the most stringent precautions, such as the closing of unhealthy basement dwellings, the erection of buildings to accommodate 2,000 people and of furnaces for burning infected clothes, and the gratuitous distribution of cooked provisions. Russia has asked England to send medical men to report on the epidemic.

PRECAUTIONS IN ROUMANIA.

Bucharest, Feb. 2.—The Chamber of Deputies have voted a credit of 500,000 frances for the establishment of a quarantine and a military cordon to prevent the spread of the plague.

THE BLACK PLAGUE IN BRAZIL

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 13.—It is reported that the black plague has made its appearance in the Province of Ceara. Five doctors have been sent there.

The New Railroad.

Work on the Mooresville and Winston railroad was begun on Monday last, the hands commencing at Mooresville and working towards Third Creek Station on the Western N. C. Road. Mr. Isaac Harris, one of the enterprising citizens of Mooresville, informs us that the work will be now pushed forward to a speedy connection with the Western Road at Third Creek Station, and he thinks it will then go forward to Winston. Mr. James O. Moore, the Engineer in charge of the work, has made a survey and estimate for the whole route, and those interested are pleased with the prospects of a speedy building of the road, thus connectinh Winston with the Charlotte & Statesville road at Mooresville.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Atlanta *Constitution* hates the Shermans with a hatred that can never die. We told General Sherman at the time he marched through Georgia that he had far better go around.—*Buffalo Express.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN WERNER, Formery of Richmond Va. — H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT,

Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

☞ Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. april 12—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENNING & TEEL,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. IRON—Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Ploughs, Castings, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, &c.; Wagon and Car-Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs Axles, Holt low Ware, Rope, Twine, Knives Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Sinkers, Cotton Seine Twine, Flax Gilling Twine, Seine Rope, Scales, Beams, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Fry Pans, &c.

We invite especial attention to our large an extensive assortment of IRON, selected expressly for Smiths and Farmers' use, all of which, and much more, we offer at lowest prices, at the

New Established Hardware House of HENNING & TEEL, No. 9 Market St. Wilmington, N. C.

march 1

FOR RENT.

THE STORE AND FIXTURES, including every thing necessary for carrying on a good Family Grocery, situated corner Mulberry and 6th streets, with bed room if desired, from October 1st. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or to

sep 22-tf W. H. GERKEN.

Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles.

J. C. MUNDS DRUGGIST, OPP. 3RD ST. CITY HALL WILMINGTON, N.C.

Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.

march 1—tf

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steels, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at N. JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 10 South Front street.

dec 21 ly

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

JUBILEE ORGANS,

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.

may 10—tf.

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store."

NO. 26 MARKET STREET,

dec 21 ly Wilmington, N. C.

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

Jan 11 ly WILMINGTON, N. C.

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVORED with the very finest Essential Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Hoarhound Herb. A full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand.

S. G. NORTHROP'S, Fruit and Confectionery Store.

march 1

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands.

250 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades,

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders Sides, Strips, Bellies.

200 Hhds and Bbls MOLASSES,

Call on or order direct from

dec 21 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 10, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov 10 th, 1878, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at..... 7 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at..... 1 05 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at..... 3:12 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front st. Depot at..... 9 22 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at..... 9 10 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at..... 3 50 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily, at..... 2 00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at..... 8:15 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5,00 P. M. daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10 00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8,30 P. M.

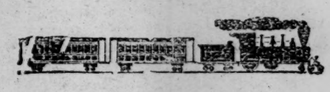
The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
nov 10—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE Wilmington Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 8 35 A M
Arrive at Florence..... 12 35 P M
Leave Florence..... 4 50 P M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 8.50 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily

Leave Wilmington..... 9.42 P M
Leave Florence..... 1 32 A M
Arrive at Columbia..... 5.53 A M
Leave Columbia..... 10.50 P M
Leave Florence..... 2. 37 A M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6 37 A M

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter and Eastover, between Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.

Leave Wilmington..... 11 00 A M
Leave at Florence..... 7 05 P M
Arrive at Columbia..... 3 10 A. M
Leave Columbia..... 12 15 A M
Leave Florence..... 8.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 4 00 P M

Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 10—tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Sep. 12, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at..... 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 2:00 P. M.
" Charlotte at..... 8:20 A. M.

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at..... 7:25 A. M
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 1:08 P. M
" Wilmington at..... 9:40 P M

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 9. Leave Charlotte..... 7:08 A. M
Arrive at Shelby..... 11:15 A. M

No. 10. Leave Shelby..... 12:45 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte..... 5:00 P. M

The above Trains have Passenger accommodations, and are the only ones permitted to carry Passengers.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
sep 15 t

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1879.

STATE ITEMS.

The Tarborough *Southerner* has entered its fifty-seventh volume.

There were 45 white and 20 colored marriages in Wake county, during the month of January.

Somebody has introduced a bill in the legislature to make a new county of part of Anson and Richmond.

The Public Treasurer has paid out during the month of January for the support of lunatics outside the Asylum the sum of $20,419.79.

It is proposed to extend the A T. & Ohio Railroad from Statesville, its present western terminus to Taylorsville, about 20 miles.

The Winston *Leader* is the name of a weekly newspaper just established in Winston, with Mr. James A. Robinson as editor. Democratic,

Says the Oxford *Free Lance*: It is a little singular that though North Carolina has had but three Lieutenant Governors all three have become Governor. Caldwell by the impeachment of Holden. Brogden by the death of Caldwell. Jarvis by the election of Vance to the U. S. Senate. Who would'nt be Lieut. Governor

Col. S L. Fremont, in the service of the United States Engineer Department on the improvements of the Savannah and Darien rivers, also in charge of the Surveys for the "Ship Canal across the Peninsular of Florida from the St. Mary's River to the Gulf of Mexico," has been in the city for a few days.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Bill to amend the charter of the N. W. N. C. R. R. This bill provides for the extension of the road up the Yadkin valley to Patterson. It was so amended, on motion of Mr. York, as to allow towns, townships or counties to take stock in the proposed road, and on motion of Mr. Richardson of Columbus as to provide that the road should not be exempt from taxation. The amendments were all voted down and the bill passed.

Mr. Richardson, of Columbus, moved that the rules be suspended and the bill to allow the people of Columbus county to fish in Waccamaw river during the period from 1st September to 1st March be taken up.

Mr. Norment opposed the motion to suspend the rules, but it prevailed, and the bill passed.

Bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of the Chester and Lenoir and Caldwell and Watauga Narrow Guage Railroads, (allows each road 100 additional convicts) was amended so as to provide that the convicts should not be taken from any road in which the State has an interest, and passed.

How a Little Girl Fascinates Birds

[From the Forest (Ohio) Review.]

We learn from a correspondent that there resides in the vicinity of Harrisburg, an out-of-the-way place in Hancock county, about three miles west of Mount Blanchard, a very remarkable child only 5 years old, who seems to have the power to charm birds at will. Her mother first noticed this strange fascination that the child possesses about a year ago. The little girl was out playing in the door yard among a bevy of snow birds, and when she spoke to them they would come and light upon her, twittering with glee On taking them in her hands and stroking them, the birds, instead of trying to get away from their fair captive, seemed to be highly pleased and when let loose would fly away a short distance and immediately return to the child again. She took several of them into the house to show her mother, who, thinking she might hurt them, put them out doors, but no sooner was the opened than the birds flew into the room again and lit upon the girl's head and began to chirp. The birds remained about the premises all Winter, flying to the little girl whenever the door was opened. The parents of the child became alarmed, believing that this strange power was an ill omen, and that much dreaded visitor, death, was about to visit their home. But death did not come, and during last summer the child has had numerous pets from the birds. The child handles the birds so gently that a humming bird once in her hand does not fail to return. This Winter a bevy of birds have kept her company, and she plays with them for hours at a time. Every morning the birds fly to her window, and leave only when the sun sinks in the west. The parents of this little girl are poor, superstitious people, and have been reticent about the matter until lately, fearing that some great calamity was about to befall them.

"A story is sent to me about the late Mr. McNab, curator of the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens. When Dubufe's celebrated paintings of Adam and Eve were on exhibition Mr. McNab was taken to see them, and was asked for his opinion. 'I think no great things of the painter,' said the great gardener. 'Why, man, Eve's a temptin' Adam wi' a pippin of a variety that wasna known until aboot twinty years ago!' As genuine a bit of criticism as that of the farmer who told George Morland that he had never seen eight little pigs feeding without one of them having his feet in the trough. Morland altered the picture."—*London World.*

Hon A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the University of this state, next June, before the Graduating Class.

Gov. Smith of Virginia once told us that he shaved every night before going to bed, said he, "Sir, every man should kiss his wife with a clean face."

Child Buried by a Snow-slide.

[From the Boston Traveler, Jan. 25]

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a 6-year-old daughter of C. W. Gould, No. 607 Fifth street, South Boston, while at play in the rear of the house, was completely buried by a snow-slide from an adjoining building. The mother, hearing the noise of the fall, looked out and missed the child. On calling, she fancied she heard the child answer from the snow-bank. She attempted to dig away the snow, but being unable to do this, gave an alarm. In a few minutes several men arrived with shovels, and, after 15 or 20 minutes work, they found the child buried several feet deep. When taken out she was unconscious, but soon recovered, and appeared to have received only a few slight scratches.

Benjamin Franklin was not a professor of religion, at least not in the usual acceptation of the word. The most formal statement of his religious sentiments was given in reply to President Stiles, of Yale College, March, 1790, a few weeks before his death. In this reply he explicitly states his belief in God as Creator and Governor of all things, and entitled to worship; in doing good to each other as our best service to him; in the immortality of the soul, and a future state of retribution; that while he had some doubts of the divinity of Jesus, yet he believes His system of religion and morality as left by Him the best ever taught; and that for himself he relied solely on the goodness of God, without the slightest idea of meriting it. A short time before his death he acknowledged his gratitude to the Supreme Being, Who had raised him from small beginnings to such a high rank among men.

Mourning

A Philadelphia clergyman, the Rev. Mr. MacLeod, contends that there is neither health, sense, nor religion in full mourning. He tells his congregation that a bit of black ribbon, worn in some way, will tell the story of bereavement just as well as a complete mourning suit. A bit of crape on the bell-pull gives the hint to those who pass by, and it is not considered necessary to cover the whole front with black drapery. Why then will not a bit of ribbon on a cloak or coat answer the purpose, and a weight of useless expense and a custom that is always gloomy and, in warm weather, very uncomfortable, be taken from the shoulders of bereaved mourners. Christians, he is convinced, ought not to take a gloomy view of death. There are glorious hopes linked with the sorrows, and the hopes of those who are gone before should be symbolized rather than the sorrows of those who are left behind. He would have cheerful garments worn by mourners in token of the triumph of the glorified ones, and a bit of ribbon or crape as a simple memorial of their own sense of bereavement. The rest of the full mourning he would send to the heathen, who in their own sorrow at the grave, have no hope.—*Ex.*

The National Board of Steamboat Supervisors are holding a secret session at Washington. The proposition now under discussion is to require the removal of felt coverings from every boiler on steamboats at each inspection of boilers. As this would be a heavy tax on the steamboats, and is so radical in its character, it has caused a very bitter discussion in the meetings. While it is strongly advocated, it is not believed that the board will sanction it.

LOCAL NOTICE.—The advertisement of Walters Importing Company, of Cincinnati, O., appears in this paper They are large dealers and importers of foreign watches, and offer a bankrupt stock of watches, warranted one year for accurate time at only $3 each. They are a reliable firm, and all that desire a good watch, for a small amount of money, should send to this firm and secure a good time-piece 2m

The Army and Navy Journal, New York, is prompt to recognize the importance of its constituency of the bill to reorganize the Army, just reported by the Joint Committee. The bill is a document of 724 sections or 294 octavo pages, and to make room for it, the Journal issues a double number, thirty two pages in all. Whether the bill pass or not, it is of great interest to army men and their friends as a codification of existing army laws, in their effect on the service. With the bill the Journal gives a letter from General Sherman, giving his opinion of the proposed reorganization, also a review of the bill with comments on the different sections, and a list of the officers it will throw out of the service on account of age, etc., etc. 1m.

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Shuttle Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use af more or even equal importance, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty of opperation, and delightful ease, that at once commends st above all others. The working parts are all steel; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitchs from an inch in length on course material down to the finnest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the noked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease and far less labor than required on on other machines It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and volunteer encomiums from the press, and the thosands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable honsenold necessity, extending iis podularity each day. This popular machine can be examined at the office of this paper. AGETS WANTED by this company. Address them for information. FAMILY SHUTTLE MACHINE CO., 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10 t.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. apl 19-1y

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HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: $2 50 and $3 per day; With Rooms, per month, $35; Table Board, per month $25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars ALWAYS ON HAND AT

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We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

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WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF our friends and patrons that we have just received an addtional assortment of fine

Groceries,
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Apples,
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Cocoanuts,
Fine assorted Crackers, &c., &c.,
Also a Large and Select assortment of Toys,
And Christmas Goods,

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Dec, 22

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NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Sea Side Railroad Company. dec 28—1m

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a valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and so on memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring Perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big pretensions. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $5 ——two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5 ——Three boxes lasting three full months, will in all confirmed cases, positively restore vigor, in the worst cases, $10 ——Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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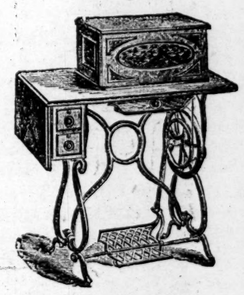

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The upper and lower threads are drawn together and locked simultaneously in the in the centre of the goods, forming the stitch precisely alike on both sides of any thickness of work, from light gauze to leather.

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HOUSE and Lot on Dickerson between Rankin and Miller streets.

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HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Harnetst and Nixon streets.

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$55 $77 a Week to Agents. $1 OUTFIT FREE. P. O VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. sept 1-1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1879.

"Madalen," is a charming love story by Julius Sandeau, crowned by the French Academy, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and is an impressive and charming love story, of excellent moral tone and purpose, which has been well and faithfully translated from the French by Mr. John Edwards. Madeleine is introduced at the age of sixteen, an orphan, being consigned by a dying mother to her uncle, the father of the hero, Maurice, who is also an only child. Copies of the book will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting fifty cents in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by P. Heinsberger, at his Live Book Store in this city.

"Pretty Little Countess Zina," a Russian Story, translated from the French of Henry Greville, by Mary Neal Sherwood, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. It is a careful study of the Countess Koumiassine, who, in the most unconscious manner, continues to make all about her very wretched by her arbitrary rule and love of power. The scenes are all laid in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other places in Russia. Zina the daughter and youthful Countess, bears a certain resemblance to Dosia—that bewitching creature—in her dainty wilfulness, while the ward and cousin Vassalissa is an entire new creation, By the same author, and is for sale by all Booksellers and News agents, and on all Railroad trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting the price in a letter to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by P. Heinsberger, at the Live Book Store on Market street in this city.

The Shadow of Hampton Mead, by Mrs. Elizabeth Van Loon, author of "A Heart Twice Won," is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and is the story of three families, two of which are Americans, and the varying fortunes of each and all of these are related with a force and freshness which may startle, but must please. Hampton Mead, a plantation in North Carolina, is described with a great deal of personal liking and pride, its principal features being placed before the reader with a painter's skill and a poet's feeling. It is published in a large duodecimo volume, bound in morocco cloth, black and gilt, price $1.50, and will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Rail Road Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on any one remitting the price in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by P. Heinsberger, at his Live Book Store on Market street in this city.

PARAGRAPHIC.

Narrow not your mind to your own selfishness, but give it a broad field for your fellow men to work in.

One of the saddest and most vexatious trials that comes to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend upon a hired girl.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Those who come to you to talk about others, are the ones who go to others to talk about you.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of a life time is unsettled.

Whoever would be sustained by the hand of God, let him constantly lean upon it; whoever would be defended by it, let him patiently repose himself under it.

A holy life has a voice. It speaks when the tongue is silent and is either a constant attraction or a continual reproof.

"She who rocks the cradle, rocks he world," or almost anything else ometimes. She rocked her "feller" off the premises, the other day.

We have carefully perused the letter of Mr. Hill to the people of Georgia, as well as "Impartial's" reply. We have looked at his position, the position of Murphy and the position of Gov. Colquitt from every possible point, and the only conclusion that we have been able to arrive at is this: Mr. Hill acted the rascal; received no remuneration for his villainy and is making a Thomas cat of himself in consequence thereof; Mr. Murphy acted the rascal; got his pay and is not giving a darn for consequences; Gov. Colquitt, for lack of ability not honesty, did that which was detrimental to the State and unbecoming a man in his position. We think the way to do is to let these gentlemen go quietly on until their terms of office expire, and then drop them.—*Conyer's Weekly.*

J. W. Harris, of Henderson Texas, says: "My daughter had the third-day ague for several months, her case baffled all treatment. I was in despair; Dr. Harter's Fever and Ague Pills was recommended to me, my daughter commenced using them, and before she had used all of the Pills, she was cured 2t

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Sea Side Railroad Company.
dec 28—1m

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents. Three doses will relieve you.

THIS is to give notice that on the 4th day of September, 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Eldridge G. Ward, of Harrell's Store, in the county of Sampson, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of Feb., A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.
J. B. HILL,
Marshal for said District.
feb 1

THIS is to give notice that on the 3rd day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Arthur W. Melvin, of Ammon P. O., in the county of Bladen, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition.—That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden on the 18th day of Feb., A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Fayetteville N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.
J. B. HILL,
feb 1 Marshal for said District.

THIS is to give notice that on the 5th day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina, against the estate of Neill A. Cameron of Spout Spring, in the county of Harnett, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of Feb., A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.
J. B. HILL,
feb 1 Marshal for said District.

THIS is to give notice that on the 1st of July, 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Duncan Shaw, in the county of Cumberland, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and chose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of Feb, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq. Register in Bankruptcy of said District.
J. B. HILL,
feb 1 Marshal for said District.

THIS is to give notice that on the 3d day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Eldridge G. Ward, of Harrell's Store, in the county of Sampson, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of Feb., A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.
J. B. HILL,
Marshal for said District.
feb 1

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J. B. HILL,
feb 1 Marshal for said District.

THIS is to give notice that on the 5th day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina, against the estate of Neill A. Cameron of Spout Spring, in the county of Harnett, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of Feb., A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.
J. B. HILL,
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J. B. HILL,
feb 1 Marshal for said District.

THIS is to give notice that on the 3d day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of George W. Bannerman of Black River Chapel, in the county of Sampson, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and chose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq. Register in Bankruptcy of said District.
J. B. HILL,
feb 1 Marshal for said District.

THIS is to give notice that on the 4th day of Sept., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Everett Peterson, of Clinton, in the county of Sampson, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of Feb., A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in bankruptcy of said District.
J. B. HILL,
feb 1 Marshal for said District.

THIS is to give notice that on the 3d day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of John W. Pipkin, of Bunn's Level, in the county of Harnett, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 18th day of Feb, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.
J. B. HILL,
fob 1 Marshal for said District.

THIS is to give notice that on the 3d of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Edward W. Bacon of Elkinsville, in the county of Bladen, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 19th. day of Feb A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C, before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.
J. B. HILL,
fob 1 Marshal for said District.

THIS is to give notice that on the 1st day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Robert P. Melvin, Little Sugar Loaf in the county of Bladen in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the 19th day of Feb., A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in bankruptcy of said District.
J. B. HILL,
feb 1 U. S. Marshal.

THIS is to give notice that on the 4th day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Edward W. Bacon of Elkinsville, in the county of Bladen, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 19th day of Feb., A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.
J. B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

THIS is to give notice that on the 3d day of Oct. 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Robert M. Tolar, of Loveland, in the county of Bladen, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to wit: Yourself and others, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the 19th day of Feb., A. D 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Fayetteville, N. C before William A. Guthrie, Esq., Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
J. B. HILL,
feb 1 U. S. Marshal.

THIS is to give notice that on the 3d day of Oct., 1878, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of Robert Tolar, of Loveland, in the county of Bladen, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the 19th day of Feb., A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said district.
J. B. HILL,
U. S. Deputy Marshal for said District.
feb 1

CUSTOM HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 18, 1879.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

To whom it may concern:
NOTICe is hereby given, under Section 3075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that the following goods were seized at Wilmington, N. C., on the 26th day of September, 1878, as landed from the Brig Prince Leo Boo, in violation of Sec 2800. R. S.
2 pieces Flannel.
1 piece Cassimere.
2 pieces Coat Cloth,
and that on Bark Resolute on the 20th day of November 1878, at the port of Wilmington seizure was made of sundry articles of men's clothing, namely:
9 Coats.
5 pairs Flannel Drawers.
15 Flannel Undershirts.
18 Flannel Overshirts.
5 pairs Mittens.
Any person claiming any of the above articles, is hereby notified to appear and file with the Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, his claim to the whole or any portion thereof, within twenty days from date of this publication.
W. P. CANADAY,
Jan 19—3t Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

Application will be to the Legislature to Charter the State Grand Lodge No. 10., I. O. of G. S. & D. S. A, B. LIND,, R.W.G.C.

FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing,

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out Houses in good condition.

3,000

Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please apply to A. McDONALD,
Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.
tf.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Feb. 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26¾ cents bid, with sales reported later in the day of 225 casks at 26½ cents per gallon for country packages, cosing quiet.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls Strained and 500 do Good Strained at qotations.

TAR.—Market steady, at $1 60 per bbl, with sales of receipts at that price

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market opened steady the receipts of the day, selling at the following figures; $1 25 for Hard and $1 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened quiet and dull, with a declining tendency. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7¼	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	7¾	" "
Low Middling	8¼	" "
Middling	8½	" "
Good Middling	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	498 bales
Spirits turpentine	266 casks
Rosin	2,085 bbls
Tar,	137 bbls
Crude turpentine	132 bbls

Feb. 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was steady at 26½ cts pe gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 200 casks at that prices, being a decline of ¼ cent, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 17½ Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 1000 bbls Strained and Good Strained at $1 20 per bbl.

TAR.—The market opened steady the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $1 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market for this article opened steady, with sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 8⅛ cents per lb for Middling, closing quiet. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7½	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	7¾	" "
Low Middling,	8	" "
Middling,	8⅛	" "
Good Middling,	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	454 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	121 casks
Rosin,	690 bbls
Tar,	73 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	575 bbls

Feb. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26½ cents per gallon for country packages, with sales of 325 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained with sales reported of 2,000 bbls Good Strained at that price.

TAR—Market for this article is firm, with sales reported at $1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $1 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article closed firm on a basis of 8 5-16 cents for Low Middling and 8½ cents for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7¼	" "
Low Middling,	7¾	" "
Middling,	8¼	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1932 bales
Spirits Turpentine	119 casks
Rosin,	964 bbls
Tar,	80 bbls
Crude Turpentine	232 bbls

Feb. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was easy at 27 cents per gallon for country packages with sales of 264 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 17½ for Strained, $1 20 for Good Strained. with small sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 60 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 25 for Hard and $1 85 Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was firm and nominally unchanged. The sales of the day amounted to 18 bales, at the following quotations:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¼	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

Feb. 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at 28 cents per gallon for country packages, at wich price 75 casks changed hands.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 30 for Strained and $1 32½ for Good Strained. Sales reported of 500 bbls at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 40 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 00 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with the usual deduction of one fifth on the latter, and $2 00 for new Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was quiet and closed somewhat easier at yesterday's quotations. We hear of sales of 20 bales as follows:—5 bales at 8¼ cts, 5 do at 9 cts, 9 do at 9¼ cts, 1 do 9½ cts per lb. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8½	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¾	" "
Good Middling.	—	" "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. RUSSELL
Attorney at Law.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at residence, ... second and Dock Streets.
mar28-1y

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine.
apl 19-1y

H. D. GILBERT'S BAKERY,
WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND good fresh BREAD, CAKES of all kinds, and of best material. Also fresh homemade CANDY. H. D. GILBERT, Proprietor,
dec 21 1y 20 South Front Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot), and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT,

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Havn't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Havn't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Havn't we made prices much higher since we commenced?

Havn't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Havn't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Havn't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do the

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington, we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace," (a fine Havana it was), but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire, store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO., are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

P. S.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.
dec 15 P. L. B. & CO.

NOTICE.

A FULL LINE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps, &c. at the lowest cash prices.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

In great variety,

The utmost care and personal attention given to preparing prescriptions, at

BURBANK'S Pharmacy,
dec 21—1y cor. Front and Princess sts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

december 8—4t

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY $3 EACH.

$12 WATCHES For Only $3 Each.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF WATCHES, *Warranted for One Year.*

This bankrupt stock must be closed out in 90 days. The retail price of these watches was $12.00 each. They are silvered case and open face, all one style, and of French manufacture, the movements of which being well known the world over for their fine finish. They are used on railroads and are accurate. Every watch warranted perfect timekeeper and satisfaction. Think of it, a $12.00 Watch for only $3.00, and warranted one year for time.

CINCINNATI, O., *May 21, 1877.*

The Waters Importing Co. is an old established and very reliable house, and we cheerfully recommend them.
CINCINNATI Post.

After the closure of sale of this bankrupt stock of watches, which will continue 90 days from date of this paper, no order will be filled at less than $12.00 each; no further time. Remit your order at once for one Watch or more at once. We will forward the Watch promptly on receipt of $3.00, or will send C.O.D. If customers desire and remit $1.00 on account. Address all orders to the Waters Importing Co., 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

SET TO WATCH SPECULATORS. We call particular attention to these Watches, as they sell readily at from $12.00 to $20.00 each.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY $3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY $3 EACH.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY $3 EACH.

MONEY MARKT.

	BUYING,	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities	½@¾ disc	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1¼ ₱ cdis	

	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Do to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int)	90	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70	
" " 7 ₱c	85	
" " old 6 ₱c	65	
" " new 6 ₱c	65 (Gold Int)	
" " 8 ₱c	80 " "	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	66	
N C R R " (" 100)	35	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	01	
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S S R R " (" 25)	15	

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 90@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bag	0 30@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 19
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 90@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 15@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	7 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 5@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 7
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 0
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 0
Lumber ₱ M	5 50@ 10 00	6 50@ 0
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 85
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	2 50@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	@ 0 00	

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March 30—1 y.

D. M. DART.

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Bath Tubs,
Water Closets,
Wash Stands,
Pumps of all descriptions,
Drain Pipes,
Gas Pipes,
Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
december 21 tf

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address, WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.
jy 20 1m

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PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

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Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

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4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, at once and keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

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